of the ſides, provided we throw an equal quantity into the other.

15. Yet when the ſituation of the electrical fire is thus altered in the glaſs; when ſome has been taken from one ſide, and ſome added to the other, it will not be at reſt or in its natural ſtate, till 'tis reſtored to its original equality.--- And this reſtitution cannot be made through the ſubſtance of the glaſs, but muſt be done by a non-electric communication formed without, from ſurface to ſurface.

16. Thus, the whole force of the bottle, and power of giving a ſhock, is in the GLASS ITSELF; the non-electrics in contract with the two ſurfaces, ſerving only to *give* and *receive* to and from the ſeveral parts of the glaſs; that is, to give on one ſide, and take away from the other.

17. This was diſcovered here in the following manner. Purpoſing to analyſe the electrified bottle, in order to find wherein its ſtrength lay, we placed it on glaſs, and drew out the cork and wire which for that purpoſe had been looſely put in. Then taking the bottle in one hand, and bringing a finger of the other near its mouth, a ſtrong ſpark came from the water, and the ſhock was as violent as if the wire had remained in it, which ſhewed that the force did not lie in the wire. Then to find if it reſided in the water, being crouded into and condenſed in it, as connfi'd by the glaſs, which had been our former opinion, we electrify'd the bottle again, and placing it on glaſs, drew out the wire and cork as before; then taking up the bottle we decanted all its water into an empty bottle, which likewiſe ſtood on glaſs; and taking up that other bottle, we expected if the force reſided in the water, to find a ſhock from it; but there was none. We judged then, that it muſt either be loſt in decanting, or remain in the firſt bottle. The latter we found to be true: for that bottle on trial gave the ſhock, though filled up as it ſtood with freſh unelectrified water from a tea-pot. --- To find then, whether glaſs had this property merely as glaſs, or whether the form contributed any thing to it; we took a pane of ſaſh-glaſs, and laying it on the ſtand, placed a plate of lead on its upper ſurface; then electrify'd that plate, and bringing a finger to it, there was a ſpark and ſhock. We then took two plates of lead of equal dimenſions, but leſs than the glaſs by two inches every way, and electrified the glaſs between them, by electrifying the uppermoſt lead; then ſeparated the glaſs from the lead, in doing which, what little fire might be in the lead was taken out and the glaſs being touched in the electrified parts with a finger, afforded only very ſmall pricking ſparks, but a great number of them might be taken from different places. Then dexterouſly placing it again between the leaden plates, and compleating a circle between the two ſurfaces, a violent ſhock enſued. --- Which demonſtrated the power to reſide in glaſs as glaſs, and that the non-electrics in contact ſerved only, like the armature of a loadſtone, to unite the force of the ſeveral parts, and bring them at once to any point deſired: it being a property of a non-electric, that

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